

Aquatic Conservation Focus Areas in Greatest Need (Tier I)

Lower Missouri River (175 River Miles)



Figure 25. Lower Missouri River Focus Area

The Lower Missouri River area consists of badlands, breaks, coulees, and gently rolling hills. The river runs approximately 180 river miles from Fort Peck Dam to the North Dakota border. The section of river from the dam to the town of Wolf Point is uncharacteristically cool and clear, as water discharged from the bottom of the reservoir is devoid of sediment and very cold. Along with many native fish species, this area is occupied by non-native trout species. Even with flows from the Milk River, this section does not return to warmwater habitat until it reaches the town of Wolf Point, approximately 70 river miles downstream. From here to the North Dakota border the Missouri remains warm, with warmwater tributaries like the Poplar River, Red Water River, and Big Muddy Creek. The adjacent land along the Lower Missouri is primarily cottonwood-willow bottomlands and irrigated cropland. As with the area immediately below Fort Peck Dam, this area supports paddlefish, pallid sturgeon, shovelnose sturgeon, sauger, goldeye, and blue sucker, along with many other native fish species.

Associated Habitats

Habitat Type	Habitat Tier	Acres	Miles
Lowland Lakes	III	3,021	
Lowland Reservoirs	III	374	
Mixed Source Rivers (Intermountain and Prairie Flow)	II		175
Prairie Streams	I		3,228

Associated Species of Greatest Conservation Need (Tier I Species)

There are a total of 55 aquatic species that are found within the Lower Missouri River Focus Area. Tier I species are listed below. All associations can be found in Table 29.

Fish: Pallid Sturgeon, Paddlefish, Shortnose Gar, Sturgeon Chub, Sicklefin Chub, Pearl Dace, Blue Sucker, Burbot, and Sauger

Conservation Concerns & Strategies

Conservation Concerns	Conservation Strategies
Culverts, dams, irrigation diversions, and other instream barriers that fully or partially impede fish movement and reduce connectivity of habitat	Removal or modification of barriers in a manner that restores fish passage to ensure full migratory movement
Modification and degradation of stream channels caused by various construction or land management practices	Restoration of stream channels or streambanks to a condition that simulates their natural form and function
Riparian vegetation effected by range and forest management practices and streamside residential development (such activities destabilize streambanks, increase sediment inputs, reduced shading, and remove woody debris)	Support government and private conservation activities that encourage and support sustainable land management practices in riparian areas
	Modification of riparian management practices such that riparian vegetation is allowed to recover
	Develop statewide riparian best management principles
Entrainment of juvenile and adult fishes by irrigation diversions or other water intakes	Screening or modification of irrigation diversions or other water intakes in a manner that prevents entrainment of fishes
Alterations of the quantity or timing of stream flows, causing dewatering or unnatural flow fluctuations that diminish the quantity or quality of essential habitats	Implementation of various water conservation or flow management practices that restore essential habitats and simulate the natural hydrograph
Water chemistry problems that arise due to municipal discharge, irrigation return water, and other sources	Work with municipal government and private landowners to reduce point source pollutants

Unnatural hydrograph and water temperatures associated with the presence and operations of large dams	Work with appropriate authorities to restore hydrograph that mimics the natural regime
Non-native fish species	Support activities to promote natural habitats that support native species